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connection does there seem to be between chapter vii on Religion and the Child and the new science of heredity which he wants to emphasize. Taken by itself the chapter is one of the most scathing and fundamental criticisms yet written on the education of the child before the age of puberty. The chapter on The Significance of a Falling Birth Rate is thoroughly representative of the modern viewpoint that quality is of more importance than quantity, and contains within the small space of sixty pages one of the best discussions that have appeared on the subject. It is one of the best things in the book.

The book should be in the library of anyone who wants to know the latest word in the great controversy of modern times concerning the relative influence of heredity and environment.

BRUCE D. MUDGETT.

University of Pennsylvania.

FLEMING, W. L. *General W. T. Sherman as College President.* Pp. 399. Price, \$5.00. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1912.

The reputation of General William Tecumseh Sherman cannot but be enhanced by the intimate revelation of himself contained in these letters, for, although written at a time when even prophecy of his future greatness was impossible, they still show the same character and convictions which appear to the present generation through his official reports and personal correspondence as general. He is the ideal superintendent of the new Louisiana State Military School, a tremendously hard worker, coolly intellectual, calm and dignified, stern in discipline, ever ready to repress insurrection among the cadets in any form, but a fair friend to all. When he leaves his post to side with the North in the great sectional struggle, the state officials of Louisiana treat him with every courtesy and pay him the highest compliments for the efficiency of his services to the state. In politics he is neutral, perhaps even slightly favoring the South on the slavery issue, so long as the overt act of secession has not been committed. He is sorry that his brother, John Sherman, as a member of Congress, had signed his name in approval of the famous "Helper" book, he begs him to renounce the irrepressible conflict ideas, and recommends concessions to the border states; although mildly suggesting some amelioration of the conditions of slavery in Louisiana, he still in general openly sympathizes with the southern position on this question. But secession introduces into the problem the new elements of lawlessness and anarchy, which to Sherman constitute a challenge to organized government to defend itself, and in the face of such a challenge he instinctively chooses the side of government. The spirit of disorder in 1860 was to Sherman the most portentous sign on the political horizon.

This reflects the attitude of the strictly military man, unbiased by politics. Although he visited Ohio during the exciting political contest of 1860, Sherman took no part in politics, refused to vote, and in general often expressed his distrust of the political leaders of the land.

Students of economic conditions will be interested in a statement of Braxton Bragg, in a letter to Sherman (p. 80), that the net profits of the former's plantation for 1859 were \$30,000 on a total investment of \$145,000.

Yale University.

EMERSON D. FITE.